

Bisolvon : Boehringer Ingelheim. No.2, Marenghi 98 key showman's organ.

Contributors

Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd.

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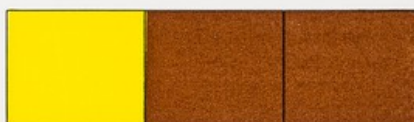
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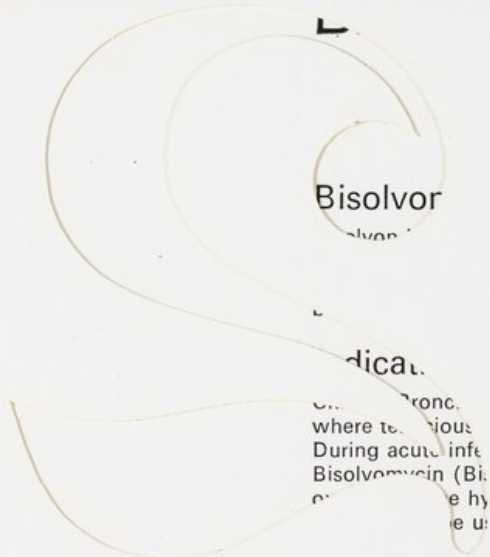


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Bisolvon

**Boehringer
Ingelheim**



Rhonchi and rales may be a charming, even inseparable, characteristic of a fairground organ but in the bronchitic patient they denote the need for effective mucolytic expectorant therapy.

British Clinical Trials have shown that Bisolvon can

- thin sputum*^{1, 2}
- ease expectoration*^{2, 3}
- improve pulmonary function*⁴
- produce clinical improvement*^{2, 3, 4}

British Clinical Evidence for Bisolvon: No. 2

Few doctors are able to carry out meaningful assessments of pharmaceutical preparations either in a large number of patients or under double-blind conditions. The following clinical study satisfies both these requirements.

1 *Brit. med. J.*, 1970, 3, 260 3 *Practitioner*, 1970, 204, 303
2 *Brit. J. clin. Pract.*, 1969, 23, 501 4 *Lancet*, 1969, 2, 1094

A series of 220 chronic chest patients admitted to hospital with a flare-up of symptoms were treated with Bisolvon 8 mg. three times daily in addition to other supportive therapy as required. The investigator also included in his report the results of a double-blind controlled study of the effects of Bisolvon in 20 bronchiectatic patients. The author made these comments:

Sputum is thinned

"From the clinical studies and also from the carefully examined group of bronchiectatic patients there seems little doubt that Bisolvon influences favourably the sputum viscosity resulting in thinning of the sputum thus making it easier to expectorate."

Side-effects are minimal

"Side-effects were not a serious problem . . . Only 5 patients out of 220 reported side-effects. One of these developed a rash and the other four suffered nausea. Nine patients received an increased dosage of up to 32 mg. Bisolvon three times daily without adverse side-effects. Furthermore throughout the investigations careful monitoring of all patients was carried out.

" . . . all patients treated had routine assessment of white blood count, E.S.R., liver function tests, blood urea and urinalysis. These being done before and after treatment. No cases of change in these tests could be attributed to the course of Bisolvon."

All-round improvement

The favourable results of treatment with Bisolvon were evident from the patients' own impressions, their doctors' impressions (from clinical and radiological evidence) and the effects upon the pourability of sputum. In his discussion of these results the author says:

"As chronic bronchitis is such a great problem it is felt that any agent showing beneficial effects in its treatment is worthy of further consideration. Bisolvon has shown itself to be such an agent."

"Clinical experience of Bisolvon in 220 cases of Chest Disease." *Brit. J. clin. Pract.*, 1969, 23, 501.



Bisolvon Basic Data

Bisolvon®

Bisolvon is N-cyclohexyl-N-methyl-(2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzyl)-amine hydrochloride. (Approved name: bromhexine hydrochloride).

Indications

Chronic Bronchitis—Any other conditions where tenacious sputum is a problem. During acute infective episodes Bisolvomycin (Bisolvon 8 mg. plus oxytetracycline hydrochloride B.P. 250 mg.) should be used.

Contra-indications

There are no absolute contra-indications, but in patients with gastric ulceration relative caution should be observed in the use of Bisolvon tablets and elixir.

Precaution

Although no antibacterial activity is conclusively attributable to Bisolvon, the findings of one investigator suggest that the drug retards the development of colonies of tubercle bacilli. When a patient under treatment for tuberculosis is receiving Bisolvon, therefore, sputum cultures for tubercle bacilli should be continued for at least three months before a negative result may be assumed.

Side-effects

Occasional gastrointestinal side-effects may be caused but these are almost invariably mild. In a few patients a transient rise in serum transaminase levels may be seen during treatment with Bisolvon. Despite continuation of the drug, the transaminase levels should fall

again, even in those patients in whom there pre-exists some impairment of hepatic function.

Dosage

Adults:
8 mg. three times daily.
This may be increased up to 16 mg. four times daily if necessary.
Children age 5 to 10:
4 mg. four times daily.
Children under 5:
4 mg. twice daily.

Availability

Tablets, 8 mg.
Elixir, 4 mg. in 5 ml. (with 17.5 mg. chloroform).

Approximate Daily Cost of Treatment (basic NHS; UK only)

Tablets:
1s. 0d. (3 tablets ex 1,000 pack)
Elixir:
1s. 9d. (30 ml. ex 1 L. pack)
Hospital treatment costs are about 10% lower.

Further information is available on request from Boehringer Ingelheim Limited, Isleworth, Middlesex.



**Boehringer
Ingelheim**

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Fairground Organs: No.2 of a Series

Marenghi 98
Key Showman's
Organ

*Photograph by permission of
G. T. Cushing Esq., Thursford, Norfolk.*

This organ was built in Paris 1905 and probably graced a Paris dance hall in its earlier years. The instrument has a beautiful tone being a pure pipe organ with a well-balanced percussion section. It had the distinction of winning a Grand Prix award at the Brussels World Fair in 1910. This magnificent example of French craftsmanship in wood carving, painting and organ building played for a number of years at the entrance of Bellevue Amusement Park, Belfast.